

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Cheesing.

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TERMS The terms of the Western Carolinian will be brevity and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid quarterly. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all debts are paid.

will be inserted in the paper for the first week, and so on, every week, they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be delivered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

"Give us but light!"

The following article from a late English paper, makes known a discovery, concerning which if there is no mistake, the results will be important as well in national as household economy:

Times.

"An interesting paper on the beautiful and brilliant light, produced by the action of oxygen gases upon common lime, was read at the last meeting of the English Royal Society. The chemical action of these gases upon the carbonates, furnishing a variety of singular and beautiful experiments, has been long known to the veriest tyro in the science. But the practical application of the light evolved from common lime by the agency of these gases is said to have been first suggested by Lieut. Drummond of the Navy. His effects were lately exhibited in London in the presence of a large number of distinguished scientific gentlemen of that metropolis. A temporary light-house was erected a few miles below Blackwell, and the light from the lime is said to have been ten times more brilliant than the revolving lights upon the coast. Indeed so powerfully bright was the light emitted that when the revolving shade precluded a direct view, its bare reflection from a neighboring wall was distinctly visible to the spectators at the distance of ten miles. It also exhibited the singular phenomenon of sending its rays across the horizon in a most brilliant and beautiful manner. This appearance and that of the reflection will of course depend upon the state of the atmosphere, as the least haze or moonlight will almost entirely prevent them."

"The action of these gasses upon a ball of lime about the size of a common playing marble, is said to produce a light so painfully brilliant, as to be even more annoying than gazing upon the meridian sun. The light emitted was found equal to the combined light of 260 wax candles.

"This discovery is at present undergoing an examination by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and others—previously to its being practically applied to light-houses. The cheapness of the material, the facility of its management, the uniformity and brilliancy of its light as well as the little danger of its communicating fire, would at first view and without any particular examination, seem to recommend it highly for such an application."

New Aspect of the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords, Earl Grey every evening occupies that part of the front seat near the Bishops, next the bar, and when not occupied with business of the debate, generally converses with Lord Durham or Viscount Melbourne, who take seats next his Lordship. The Duke of Wellington has taken the centre of the Ducal Bench on the left or "opposition" side of the woolsack. His general costume in the House is a large blue military robe, the folds of which, except when addressing the House, he generally wears close wrapped round his figure. The centre benches are occupied by the venerable Earl of Eldon, as they have been since his retirement from the woolsack. It is curious to notice the contrasts between his demeanor and that of another retired Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. While the former seems at ease, the other noble Lord looks fidgety and anxious in his place on the front Barons' Bench, and actually scans the minutiae of his successor's behaviour in going through the ceremonious forms of the House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has been a constant attendant in his place since the commencement of the session.—The Bishop's Bench presents the same appearance as at any time under any administration within the last century, and in other respects, the House ex-

hibits little change produced by the late-events.

Communicated for the *National Intelligencer*.

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called by the kindness of a friend, to a publication in the *Georgia Journal*, signed by the honorable A. S. Clayton, which I feel constrained to notice. The following extract from that publication contains all that has any relation to me.

"*Messrs. Editors*:—While my review of the Bank report was publishing, I received an anonymous letter from one of our commercial cities, informing me among other things, that scarcely a particle of the Report on the Bank of the United States was penned by Mr. McDuffie, but peaned by those immediately interested in or employed by the Bank;" and that "the following individuals can tell who penned that document: Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c." Now concerning this matter (continues Judge Clayton) I not only know nothing, but believe nothing: I give the fact as I received it. If true, it speaks volumes; if not true, the honorable Chairman of the Committee, or the gentlemen abovementioned, should promptly disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion which such a circumstance is calculated to inspire. For the sake of the purity of their deliberations, Congress ought to inquire into it, if there is the slightest foundation for such a belief."

It is equally due to myself and to all concerned that I should state explicitly, that in the whole of the foregoing statement of Judge Clayton's anonymous correspondent, there is not "a particle" or shadow of truth. The entire Report of the Com. of Ways and Means, to which reference is made, was composed and written by the Chairman of that Committee; and, of course, not a single sentence of it was penned by any other human being. If the reference made to Mr. Cheves, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Ingersoll, was designed to convey the idea that these gentlemen, or either of them, "penned" any part of the Report in question they "can tell" Judge Clayton that his Correspondent is a random and reckless calumniator.

I am not disposed to complain of the course pursued by Judge Clayton, because I do not ascribe it to an unfriendly, and much less to a malicious motive. I cannot but remark however, that he has permitted himself to be drawn, by an artful and insidious libeller, into a situation of extreme awkwardness, at least, involving all the legal responsibility, without any of the moral guilt, of publishing a false and malicious libel. That this is a base and infamous libel, the Judge will now doubtless perceive and admit. It is apparent, also, that he is the sole publisher, however inoffensive his intention; and he has been too long at the bar and on the bench, not to know that his legal responsibility for this publication cannot be evaded by stating, that he received the information from an anonymous correspondent, and neither believes nor disbelieves it. I do not make these remarks for the vain and idle purpose of reading to the Judge a lecture on the law of libel; but to admonish him of the extreme imprudence of publishing a grave charge against a Committee of the House of Representatives, deeply affecting, in his own opinion, the purity of the national legislature, on an irresponsible authority, stamped with suspicion upon the very face of it. If this charge had been published by an anonymous writer, I should have had too much self respect to notice it; but coming before the public from so respectable a source, even with a very equivocal endorsement, I have felt that I must either give countenance, by my silence, to a false and disparaging imputation; or adopt the suggestion of the Judge, and "disabuse the public mind as to the alarming suspicion" which his own publication has been the sole and exclusive means of producing.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

EXPORTATION OF SILK.—The Philadelphia papers inform us that Ameri-

can raw silk has already begun to be exported to those foreign countries where the article is most extensively used. One case of the raw silk, from M. d'Homergue's factory, was shipped the 20th ult. by the Monongahela, for Liverpool; another a few days after, by the schr. Volta to Vera Cruz; and a third case was to be sent to Havre, from New-York, by the packet ship De Rham, which was to sail the 10th inst. These are the first beginnings (says the writer) of a branch of trade which it is hoped will in the course of time, prove an abundant source of riches to this country, and which Philadelphia will have the honor of being the first to undertake.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We have never seen a more complete or a more correct exhibition of the *system*, miscalled "American," than an incident, which occurred a few days ago, presented to us. It was a serious hoax, to be sure, and we were the dupe; but that is a matter of little consequence—we never suffer our temper to be ruffled by a joke.

A country farmer, who came to this city to sell a load of poultry, stopped in front of our office, and immediately a number of individuals collected round-about his wagon, to examine the quality and inquire the price of his chickens, his geese, and his turkeys. Attached by the crowd, we went to the wagon, and soon bargained with the market-man for what appeared to be a fine plump turkey. Having paid for it, we took the liberty to tell the seller, in a jocose manner, that we hoped it was a "good Jackson turkey." "That it aint," said he—"I'll have none of yer Jackson turkeys on my farm. Its a real American System turkey—it's a Clay turkey. I'm for the American System and Internal Improvement." The by-standers, who happened, every one of them, to belong to the Clay party, raised a glorious shout at our expense, and we retreated without retaliation.

The next day the cook undertook to prepare the turkey for the spit, and, in preparing and adjusting the stuff, she found no less than thirteen gizzards, twelve of which, at least, belonged to other turkeys, chickens, or geese; the whole baker's dozen packed as snugly as the Grecian soldiers in the horse which found its way into the ancient city of Troy. Here was the "American System," and "Internal Improvement," with a vengeance.—But we laughed at the cheat—for, it was so happy an illustration of the "American System," that we could not help it.

The whole object of that system, as advocated by the Clayites, consists in stuffing certain bodies, corporate or incorporate, with the gizzards of all their neighbors, in addition to their own; or, in other words, in collecting the wealth of the community into certain overgrown aristocratical incorporations.

Troy Budget.

The following short paragraph from the Boston Galaxy forcibly illustrates the life of an editor, at least of such as do their duty:

Good Things.—Above all the people upon earth, it is the business of an editor to busy himself with looking up "good things." Like the Jackall, he must hunt diligently to satisfy the appetite of that lion, the world. He must be an indefatigable catarrer for that huge and fastidious epicure, the public. He must sleep to dream about the maws, and wake to examine them. Up early and down late, it is his task to present an epitome of the various intelligence from the four quarters of the globe, the sad and the merry, the gloomy and the gay, the revolution of empires, and the growth of the squashes, the adventures of kings and great men of the little drama and the large world.

Reformation is a work of time. A national taste, however wrong it may be, cannot be totally changed at once; we must yield a little to the prepossession which has taken hold on the mind, and we may then bring people to adopt what would offend them, if endeavoured to be introduced by violence....Sir J. Reynolds.

THE AMERICAN COMIC ANNUAL.

Of all the agreeable articles yet announced for the amusement of the public, the Comic Annual published in Boston by Lord and Holbrook, is the most attractive. The beautiful book beats all the capital, captivating, comical curiosities, that have yet come under our cognizance. Designed by its drollery to dispel the *Blue Devils*; each exquisite essay fraught with finely finished fancyings, forces the full fountain of flushed feeling to overflow with fun. Genuine genius has here had her holiday, and the hitherto incomparable imagery of the immortal Cruikshanks is immeasurably outdone by the inimitable imaginings of the jolly Joanson. Knaves and knowing ones, ladies and lasses, march to the magical music of this merry master. No novelty ever before offered, is so polished and pun-gent—queer, quaint, and quizzical, and we really recommend it to our readers, believing they cannot but relish so rational and racy a rarity.

The first piece in the work is entitled the "Comic Annual of New York." It is most excellent. And to those who have witnessed the first of May in that great city—have heard. Wives scold, dogs bark, cats mew, and children cry. Pots break, chairs crack, pans ring and jarring notes Of harsh discord rise on every side"—

On "That temporal day of judgement, when unhouse And trembling mortals, at the awful bar Of merciless landlords, render their accounts, And lenity implore too oft, in vain"—It cannot but be in high degree interesting.

"The Water Drinker" is incomparably fine! One of the best articles we ever have read—while it amuses, it instructs. Such articles, if generally circulated, would in our opinion, do more to check the progress of intemperance, than all the anathemas that are thundered against this destructive vice.

Portland Argus.

PETER FRANCISCO.

This aged patriot, after an illness of some weeks, expired in the City of Richmond on Sunday 16th ult. He was, at the time of his decease, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Delegates; and on referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, it will be seen what distinguished funeral honors were paid to his remains by the Members of both houses of the General Assembly, the Governor and Council, and the Military Corps of the Metropolis. He was truly in several respects an extraordinary man.

With a frame that might have served as a model to the novelist in his sketch of the gigantic Charles the Bold, with the almost super-human strength of an Antaeus—with the undaunted courage of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, or the most famed Knight of Chivalry, he was among the first to engage in our revolutionary struggle, and devoted to his country, all he had, a ready hand and determined spirit. His martial deeds belong to history; but that celebratedfeat of his, in which with his arm he overcame a detachment of British Cavalry, will place the name of Francisco in competition with those of the Scottish Chief Wallace, and the Swiss Hero Tell, for the renown of superior personal prowess. His life abounded in adventure; and its various incidents, if faithfully narrated, would furnish materials for a volume, at once romantic and strictly true. The veteran is departed; The powerful of limb and the bold of heart, could no more resist the shaft of death than other mortals. "His body is numbered with the clods of the valley, and his spirit has returned to God who gave it."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Gazette, at Chambersburg says—There is no book or print so cheap as a newspaper—none so interesting, because it consists of variety, measured out in suitable proportions, as to time and quantity. Being new every week or day it invites to a habit of residing, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly and profitably which would otherwise be spent in idleness or mischief. Every public house, especially, should be furnished with a number of these little social friends, which, beside making the house imperceptibly pleasant, save the cook from being teased with impatient and peevish remarks, and many times cause the traveller to dine or tarry over night, to the profit and pleasure of himself and landlord, when they would otherwise have parted with no very friendly feelings.

"Col. Powell is a resident of Philadelphia, but has been in England for some time, and no doubt has a knowledge of the subject on which he writes."—Harrisburg paper.

"My dear Sir.—I have but one favor to state, that I have high authority for saying that the supply of grain on the Continent of Europe is short, and that agents from France have gone to the U. States to purchase the corn, &c. Communicate this to the farmers of both houses. In great haste, your friend, &c."

"I send you a copy of a letter received by Mr. Shunk, Clerk of the H. R. this morning from J. H. Powell, who is now in England, containing information of a highly important character to the farmers of this country.

"In the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ingersoll has proposed a resolution for the abolition of the punishment of death, and one to abolish imprisonment for debt.

they are turned to fat; and that can only be done by giving time.

The experienced farmer need be told that fattening hogs should have now and then a dose of antimony given with their food, in order to preserve their health and increase their appetite. But there may be some, who never knew or have forgotten that rotten wood, thrown to them occasionally, will be eagerly devoured, and serve as an absorber of those acrid juices, which might otherwise occasion a disorder. It is likewise said that to throw them now and then a few pieces of charcoal will answer the same purpose.

MECHANICS' WIVES.

Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes—There we behold women in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled and flattered by fops, an idol for profanity and show; reverenced to day, discarded to-morrow; always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; imparting her weakness, not her constancy, to the sex which she should exalt, the source and mirror of vanity;—we see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband; dividing the labours by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man and loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructor of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing as rational beings and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanics' daughters make the best wives in the world.

Interesting to Farmers.—Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 6. 1831.

"I send you a copy of a letter received by Mr. Shunk, Clerk of the H. R. this morning from J. H. Powell, who is now in England, containing information of a highly important character to the farmers of this country.

"My dear Sir.—I have but one favor to state, that I have high authority for saying that the supply of grain on the Continent of Europe is short, and that agents from France have gone to the U. States to purchase the corn, &c. Communicate this to the farmers of both houses. In great haste, your friend, &c."

"Col. Powell is a resident of Philadelphia, but has been in England for some time, and no doubt has a knowledge of the subject on which he writes."—Harrisburg paper.

SURVEY OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.
THE SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The bill introduced on leave by Mr. Benton, for reducing the duties on Indian blankets, was read the second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the reduction of the duties on silks, damasks, linens, perfumes, &c., which was read, and ordered to a second reading. When the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was opened, Mr. Meredith resumed his argument in favor of the respondent, and citing various authorities in his defense, continued until the close of the sitting of the Court, half past 3 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Buggles, Grundy, and Sanford; and resolutions were introduced by Messrs. Hendricks, and Robinson. The bill making an appropriation for compensating the Marshal and witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and at a subsequent period of the day, was read the third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the support of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, for the year 1831, was also ordered to a third reading. After transacting a portion of the usual kind of business, the Senate, at 10 o'clock, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck; when Mr. Meredith continued his able argument in favor of the respondent. The court then, at half past 3 o'clock, adjourned. Mr. Meredith will, it is presumed, finish his argument to-morrow.

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Senate after acting on several private bills and petitions, together with the bill from the House in relation to the mileage of members of Congress, and adopting the resolutions submitted on Friday, by Messrs. Robinson and Hendricks, resolved itself into a High Court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and Mr. Meredith, at about one o'clock, having concluded his argument in favor of the respondent, Mr. Wirt commenced his argument on the same side, and continued until the Court adjourned. Mr. Wirt will, of course, resume his argument on Monday.

Monday, Jan. 23.

The Senate, after receiving petitions and reports of committees, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the bill from the House making a uniform rule for the computation of mileage of members of Congress, and ordered several bills to a third reading. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Wirt resumed his argument in favor of the respondent, and continued until three o'clock; when, without his having concluded, the Court adjourned. Mr. Wirt will continue his argument to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

A communication was received from the President of the United States in relation to the protection of our fur trade, and the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company; which, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Among the petitions presented, were two from Ohio and Maine, praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be abolished by law. The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was occupied during the remainder of the day with the able and eloquent argument of Mr. Wirt, in favor of the respondent. At 4 o'clock, Mr. Wirt having concluded, the Court adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

After the usual business of presenting petitions, memorials, bills, &c., the following bills were passed: The bill to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Illinois and the Territory of Florida; the bill for relinquishing certain lands to Alabama for the construction of a canal; and the bill for the relief of William Scott, of Tennessee. At 10 o'clock the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Storrs, of New York, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, addressed the Court till the hour of adjournment, without concluding, in an energetic and impressive speech, and stated his expectation to conclude his argument this day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditure, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of members of Congress. Mr. Cushing moved an amendment that the allowance be reduced to six dollars per diem, and to the same sum for travelling expenses for every twenty miles. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Yancey, and opposed by Mr. Speight and Mr. Carson. Mr. Chilton again ad-

dressed the House on the subject, and gross; after which the House, on motion of Mr. Haynes, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The bill from the Senate for the compensation of the witnesses and others attending the trial of Judge Peck, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Numerous other bills from the Senate were also passed through the preliminary stages of legislation. A message was received from the President, transmitting an interesting report from the Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, respecting the state of that establishment. It was referred to the Committee on the District, and directed to be printed. Various bills were afterwards reported and voted upon. Mr. Wayne, from the Committee on the Library, introduced a joint resolution authorizing a subscription on the part of Congress to a proposed stereotype edition of the laws of the United States; which was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill reported on Monday by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee of the Judiciary, to repeal the twenty fifth section of the act establishing the Judicial Courts of the Union, passed in the year 1789, was then taken up. The section in question is the one providing that a judgment or decree of the highest court of law or equity in a State, upon a question involving "the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States," may be re-examined and reversed, or annulled, by the Supreme Court. An animated discussion ensued upon this important question, which continued until the close of the hour; Messrs. Dodge, Buchanan, Strong, Martin, Ramsey, Daniel, Archer, Wickliffe, and Ellsworth, severally addressing the Chairman on the subject. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, had risen to speak upon the question, when the debate was arrested by the expiration of the allotted time. The House at 12 o'clock, went, on motion of Mr. Haynes, into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of the impeachment. A 4 o'clock they returned and reported; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

After the usual presentation of reports, the Speaker submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff duties on iron; which, at a subsequent period of the sitting, led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Speight, Ramsey M. Duffie, Miller, Cambreleng, Huntington, Barbour, of Virginia, and Hill participated; and was ultimately referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill, for the more speedy administration of justice within the District, which was read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District; which was read a first and second time, and made the special order for Monday next. After the transaction of some further business, the House, as heretofore, attended, in Committee the trial of Judge Peck; and on returning, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

— 20000 —

True Republicanism.—The following resolution, amongst a number of others, was adopted at a public meeting held at West Chester, Pennsylvania, some time last autumn. It seems to us to embody, with beautiful precision and clearness, the fundamental principles of free government, on which alone it can exist securely or permanently. The resolution was reported to the meeting by Mr. Charles Miner, and is presumed to be from his pen. It deserves to be taken for the text and guide of all our Legislatures.

Edenton Gazette.

Resolved, That knowledge and virtue in the people are the sure foundations of public liberty and private happiness. Thus impressed, and believing that ignorance is the prolific parent of prejudice and error, leading to ruin, we hold it proper that a judicious and liberal system should be devised and carried into effect, by whichever child born in the Republic should be afforded the opportunity of receiving at least a good elementary education, that all may be enabled to know their rights, scan the proceedings of those to whom they delegate power, comprehend the disposal of the national treasure, which is, in fact, the money of the people, and thereby ensure an intelligent vigilance and enlightened judgment in respect to public affairs, securing that salutary responsibility to the people, on the part of their servants, which is the vital principle that sustains the republican system, and preserves it free from selfishness and corruption.

Mr. Hinton's Resolution.—A few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, introduced a series of resolutions, approbatory of the administration of General

Jackson, to which Mr. Speight offered an amendment, recommending him for the Vice Presidency, which was not adopted. Mr. Carson and others, of the same genus, at the same time, shew their ignorance and sentiments of the people of North Carolina, exemplified the maxim, "that a drowning man will catch at a straw," by asserting that the vote argues a want of confidence among the people of N. C. in Gen. Jackson, and holds out the already deluded Clay, the hope that the people of this state will vote for him at the next election. No state in the Union, is more warmly attached to the principles which have been the basis of the present administration, than N. Carolina, and at the next election her vote will be an undivided as that of any other.

The Senate certainly did not do its duty. They if they acknowledge the principle that the Representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents) ought to have voted for the amendment. Some of them said, however, that though friendly to the administration, they thought such a recommendation too premature, others said that it was a matter in which the Legislature had no right to interfere, and others again said it looked too much like caucusing. These reasons of themselves, were enough to kill the amendment, but we have heard another, which it is true, would even satisfy J. H. Peaseant, that notwithstanding the vote which was then given, that North Carolina is still friendly to the administration,—it is that the resolutions with the amendment were referred to a committee of five, three of whom were opposed to them. Add, to all these the fact, that they were not taken up until just as the Legislature was about to rise, and we think the most stubborn will give up the idea, that the people of this state are opposed to the present administration, and the most enthusiastic of Mr. Clay's admirers will give up all hopes that North Carolina will vote for him.

In concluding we will observe that from the great variety of subjects which have come under our review, it is natural to believe, that we have, upon some of them, differed with our friends. This we trust, will create no difference among us, when we say, that we have honestly and fairly expressed our opinions upon each.

We will now take occasion to say something more of the case of the Indian who was executed for murder under the criminal laws of Georgia. Not knowing any thing of the merits of the case between the commonwealth of Georgia and the Indian, we cannot undertake to pass any opinion upon the justice or legality, of the sentence and execution. We propose only to examine and see how far the State of Georgia violated the constitution, in proceeding with the execution of a judgment of one of her own courts, without regard to the writ of Error issued by the Chief Justice of the United States to bring the case up before the Supreme Court under the Judiciary act.

We do not pretend either to determine whether this was a case over which the Supreme Court had any jurisdiction, and whether it was within the spirit and meaning of the Judiciary act. But we will take the strongest possible case, and suppose it was expressly provided for in the passage of that act, and we will endeavor to show that the refusal of Georgia to obey the citation of the Federal Justices was not a violation of the constitution. Georgia (and so trust no other Southern State, at least) will never permit the general government by treaty or otherwise to erect a sovereign and independent state within her borders, violating in positive terms that provision of the constitutional compact which declares that no government shall be erected within a government. This being sound constitutional doctrine, denied by none, not even the wildest enthusiasts in favor of "powers constructive," there can be no act committed within the limits of the territory of Georgia (meaning to include that upon which the Indians reside) which could, by possibility, so far as that state is concerned, make a case such as that which we have admitted, for argument's sake, to belong to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States.

If Georgia admitted the validity and constitutionality of the Indian treaties which have, in defiance of the constitution, guaranteed to that Nation a sovereign and independent government within her territorial limits, then indeed might a case of that character ever which the Supreme Court claims jurisdiction (how justly, we repeat, we will not pretend to determine) occur within the limits of that State. Then it being impossible, under the constitution, that a case like the one made out by this Indian could occur, Georgia has not, and cannot violate the Supreme law of the land in refusing to obey the citation of the Chief Justice, and in determining to proceed to execute the judgment of her own Court, the law of the Federal judge to suspend it, to the contrary notwithstanding. The Congress of the United States, by its solemn act, has supported the ground taken by Georgia and the Southern States that the Indians are not entitled to exercise separate and exclusive jurisdiction over any lands in the State of Georgia, but that they stand upon the same footing as the citizens of the State, and are citizens to all intents and purposes, their persons and property being subject to the laws of Georgia. Does not this act of legislation destroy the validity of all treaties confirming to the Indians entire sovereignty to their lands, even, if their validity ever existed? It is gone now, and can never be created again unless by the repeal of the present law and the enactment of a law confirming

the validity of the treaties. What isounds than has Georgia made upon the consideration, the sound of which has been reverberated from one end of the continent to the other? A parallel has been drawn between this case and that of Olmstead and the state of Pennsylvania but they are not even analogous, to prove which we subjoin at the foot of our remarks a statement of that case made by Judge Hopkinson. We trust that the good sense of the community will not pass sentence of condemnation upon Georgia too hastily—that the merits of the question will be fully examined and a deliberate opinion passed upon them.

It is truly alarming to see the strides the Federal power is making towards supremacy. If a state cannot pass and execute laws at this day, the right to do which has never been denied to them in former times, without being drawn up before the Supreme Court, of what value is our liberty? If such a doctrine is to prevail we will begin to make ready Freedom's winding sheet and to prepare shrouds for the butchered Constitution. But we hope better things. It may be that these attempts to cripple State sovereignty may result in the awakening of the public mind to the consideration of this important branch of our governmental policy, and in the end to effect the object which the wise and the good have always had in view, that is to define more clearly the powers which belong to the Genl. and State Governments.

From the National Gazette.

THE CASE OF OLMSTEAD.

Extract from Judge Hopkinson's *Eulogium on the Hon. Bushrod Washington*.

While I refer you to these instructive volumes for a knowledge of the decisions of Judge Washington, I should be unjust to my subject, were I to omit to remind you of a case which should never be forgotten by any citizen of this Republic. It is a lesson of duty so impressive, so honorable to all concerned in it; and most of all to the commonwealth of which we are immediate members—I allude to the trial of General Michael Bright and others, on an indictment for obstructing the execution of the process of a Court of the United States. It was tried in this city, in the Spring of 1809, before Judges Washington and Peters.

It is unnecessary for my purpose to state all the circumstances of this celebrated case. It is sufficient to say, that during the war of our Revolution, Gideon Olmstead and others, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, were put on board of a British sloop, as prisoners of war, to be conducted to New York. During the passage, Olmstead and his companions rose on the British crew, took the vessel from them, and steered for a port in the United States. When within five miles of such a port, a brig, belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, came up with them and captured the sloop as a prize. She was brought to Philadelphia, and there libelled in the Court of Admiralty of the State, then established under an act of the State Legislature. Olmstead and his associates filed their claim, and a judgment was rendered, giving one-fourth of the prize to them, and the remainder to the brig; that is to the State of Pennsylvania, her owner. Olmstead appealed to the Court of Appeals, established by Congress; where the sentence of the Court of Admiralty was reversed, and the whole prize decreed to Olmstead; and process was issued, directing the Marshal to sell the vessel and cargo, and pay the proceeds accordingly.

The Judge of the Court of Admiralty delivered to David Rittenhouse, then Treasurer of the State, the sum to which the State was entitled by the judgment of that Court, but which, by the decree of reversal, belonged to Olmstead. This money, in the form of certificates, was in the possession of Mr. Rittenhouse at the time of his death, and then came into the hands of his daughters, as his representatives. The property was in this situation when Olmstead filed his libel in the District Court of the United States, then established under the new Constitution, praying for the execution of the decree of the Court of Appeals—A decree was given by the District Court, according to the prayer of the libel. This was in January, 1803. Taus far the State of Pennsylvania had made no movement to assert her claim; but it was now necessary for her, either to surrender her pretensions to this money, or to come forward and defend her citizens who were holding it only for her use, and in doing so, were exposed to the whole power of the federal judiciary. Accordingly, on the second of April, 1803, an act was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, requiring the representatives of Mr. Rittenhouse to pay the money into the State Treasury; and directing a suit against them should they refuse. The Governor of the state was also required to protect the just rights of the state by any further measures he might deem necessary; and also to protect the persons and property of the ladies from any process which might issue out of the federal court, in consequence of their obedience to this requisition. The Act of assembly declared that the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court of Appeals was illegally usurped, in contradicition to the just rights of Pennsylvania; and that the decree of reversal was null and void. So of the de-

cree of the District Court. Pause, for a moment, to observe the awful positions in which these two sovereignties, that of the United States and that of Pennsylvania are now placed. The United States were bound to support with their whole

force the execution of the judgement of their Courts; and the Governor of Pennsylvania was ordered by its Legislature to resist the execution of that judgement with the whole force of the State. We tremble even now to look back at the precipice on which he stood. A false step, on either side, might have been ruin to both. Nothing but the most calm and consummate prudence, the most disinterested and magnanimous patriotism could have brought us safely through this mortal crisis.

The District Court hesitated to proceed. The question was one of great difficulty and delicacy; the anticipated conflict, terrible in the extreme. The process was suspended, that the case might be submitted to the Supreme Court; which, after a hearing, stood firmly to the Constitution and the law, and commanded the District Judge to issue the process required. It was issued. Many of you may remember with what an agonizing anxiety the result was awaited. Was a civil war to tear the entrails of the state? and citizen to meet citizen in a deadly strife? Was our happy and prosperous career doomed to be so short? Was this glorious Union to dissolve in blood, after a few years, which had proved its unparalleled excellence; had poured, pientiously, bounties upon our land; had raised us from weakness, poverty, and obscurity, to the power and dignity of a great nation: which had given liberty, security, and wealth to a virtuous and industrious people, was all to be shattered and lost in an unnatural conflict? The process was issued; and the officer of the Court had no choice but to execute it; and to compel obedience to it by the means given to him by the law. General Michael Bright commanding a brigade of the militia of Pennsylvania, received orders from the Governor, immediately to have in readiness, such a portion of the militia under his command, as might be necessary to execute the orders, and to employ them to protect and defend the persons and property of the representatives of Mr. Rittenhouse against any process founded on the decree of the District Court of the United States. A guard was accordingly placed by General Bright at the houses of these ladies; and he, with the other defendants in the indictment, opposed, with force, the efforts of the marshal to serve the writ issued to him. The process, however, was served; and the state relieved the ladies, not by waging war upon the United States, but by paying the money according to the judgment of the Court. This is enough of the history of this interesting case for our present object. It was for this resistance to the process of a Court of the United States, that General Bright and others of his party, were indicted, and brought to trial before Judges Washington and Peters, holding a Circuit Court of the United States. I have been thus particular in giving the outlines of this cause, because, it not only forms a remarkable era in the life of the Judge, but also in the history of our country. At this moment it may furnish a salutary lesson and example to a sister state advancing too far in the path of opposition to the federal power.

Mr. RENCHER said he should vote for the bill. The work proposed was one of great importance, not only to the State of Illinois, but also to the whole valley of the Mississippi, and to the National Government. All such works of internal improvement were calculated to enhance the value of the public domain. It should not be overlooked, that the General Government owned four-fifths of all the lands in the State of Illinois; and consequently, if the canal was constructed, the nation would be the gainer, in the increased value of the public lands, of a proportion of four-fifths. Would it, then, be asked, be just, to throw upon that State the burden of construction, when not more than one-fifth of the benefit of the contemplated improvement would accrue to her? He had no intention of entering into a discussion of the propriety of the passage of the bill which originally granted the lands in question to the State of Illinois; nor would he say whether he should have voted for the measure if he had been here; the question now was, whether the House will give value to the appropriation of lands then made, by passing the bill on the table. He begged leave to say, that much of the lands in the vicinity of the proposed canal was of little value, and would so remain for a number of years, unless that canal should be completed. If that were accomplished, the lands would rise in value, and the benefit to the Treasury of the United States would increase in proportion. The State of Illinois was not able, at present, to perform the work—the General Government was, and the nation would receive a ten-fold

indemnity from the success of the measure now proposed. Pass this bill, sir, (said Mr. R.) and that part of the country that is now a wilderness—a desert—will become the most flourishing part of the State.

We are authorized to state the reasons which induced Mr. Rencher to support the passage of this bill. It will be recollect that a bill passed both Houses of Congress some sessions back, setting apart certain lands which belonged to the general government to enable the state of Illinois to construct a canal which would unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois river. A portion of those lands have been sold, and the canal commenced. From some cause or other no sale can be found for the remainder. The present bill proposes a retrocession of these lands to the general government in return for which the state asks a new grant for more saleable lands, in order to enable the state to complete the canal, the constructing of which was the design of the original bill. Mr. Rencher conceived the object of the present bill to look merely to an exchange of lands; in the passage of which he did not see that any principle, but mere expediency was involved. The right of the general government to make a donation of their lands for the purposes of internal improvement, was decided upon in the first instance, and the present bill did not involve the question, whether the exercise of this power was right or wrong. He thought the canal being commenced, it was not only the duty but the interest of the government to complete it, and without this exchange that object could not be effected. This explanation has been made in order that Mr. Rencher's vote may be properly understood.

for the discharge of a fund, by the name of Dardy, who had been in prison for more than thirty years, for a debt of £11. We think that is now a wilderness—a desert—will become the most flourishing part of the State.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Rawson, for the document containing the correspondence between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. McLane our Minister and the British government. We are sorry that our limits will not permit us to publish this interesting correspondence. Those who wish to read it can do so by calling at our office.

"The *Globe*" an administration paper recently established at Washington, says that it is authorized to say if the people of the United States will elect Gen. Jackson, to the Presidency for the next four years, he will obey the summons. This sets all our doubts at rest. We are pleased to hear it, and we have no doubt that the intelligence will be gratifying to the Republican party throughout the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, whose notice to lecture on Astronomy appeared in our paper of last week, has, we understand, been unavoidably detained. He will certainly lecture here in the course of the next week, or the week following. We will give due notice of his arrival, so that none who feel any interest in hearing his lectures, may be disappointed.

The report of the Unity auxiliary Temperance society, is necessarily deferred until our next.

ASTRONOMICAL.

MARRIED, in the Forks of the Yadkin, on the 20th ult., by Joseph Hanes, Esq. Mr. Wm. H. Hammer, to Miss Susan Pickler, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Pickler.

Near this town, on Wednesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stafford, James B. Hampton, Esq. to Mrs. Susan A. Locke.

In Lincolnton on Thursday the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Thitchey, Mr. Elkanah Caulkin, to Miss Malvina Wilson, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, son of Lincoln county.

DIED.

In this county on the 21st inst. David Smith aged 32 years, 9 months and 2 weeks.

Also, in Davidson county, on the 19th ult. David Waggoner, aged 42 years, and 26 days.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Feb. 5.—Cotton [in seed, \$2, clean, 75, flour 6¢ to 4½, corn 65 to 70, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 1 25, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, talow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oas 30 to 33, pork 4 to 4½ wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet \$3, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26.....Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1 30 a 1 20, flour, 4½ a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 80, whiskey 10 a 12; wheat 80 a 90.

Notice.

I will Sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 22d, February, the following property belonging to the Estate of Dr. Ferrand, dec'd. One handsome Carriage, and harness. At the same time and place, will be hired until the first of January next, Several Negro Women, terms made known on the day of sale.

R. MACNAMARA.

February, 2d 1831.

315

No Tariff of Prices.

FREE TRADE.

Earthenware, Looking Glasses, &c.

THOMAS J. BARROW, & Co.

Importers, 88 Water-st. New-York,

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of Earthenware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c. which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices of Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our Southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellency of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one they are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly act in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have effected this change; but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may revive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us; in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise has been neglected in this struggle to subdue us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

6162

T. J. BARROW & Co.

88 Water-street, above Gold St.

1266

NORTH CAROLINA Literary, Scientific, and Military INSTITUTION.

CAPT. BINGHAM respectfully informs the citizens of North Carolina that the dates of the above institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th of January next. The course of education at this institution, it is believed, is well understood, that a particular attention at this time is unnecessary. The improvements and observations of the past year will suggest some improvements in the discipline of the institution, that will receive immediate attention upon its re-opening. In regard to the expenses of young gentlemen, it is to be observed that hereafter they must be under immediate supervision; and that no account will be permitted to purchase any article, or contract any account, without permission. All accounts must be kept in my name, for which I will be responsible; and parents and guardians particularly requested not to pay any account that is not approved and endorsed by me. All necessary expenses will be approved; those that are not, will receive no countenance. The amount of pocket money which students require, will necessarily be very little.

The Cadets will board in commons, and will be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent and officers of the institution, who will bestow upon them every necessary care.

Any further information can be had on application to the Superintendent.

FEES.—For those over 16 years of age, \$175 per annum. Those under 14, \$160 per annum. No extra charges except for clothing and books.

Oxford, N. Carolina, Dec. 22, 1830.

ASTRONOMY.



MR. WHEELER,

PROPOSES to deliver to the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country, a course of Astronomical Lectures, illustrated by the Globes, Orrery and illuminated Diagrams. For plan and terms, see hand bills. 315

Salisbury, Jan. 29th, 1831.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN,

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Bk. and Col'd. Italian Lustre, Imitation, plain and changeable do.

Bk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do in great variety.

Col'd. changeable bkl. and blue bkl. Mts. celluline.

5-6 Bk. and Col'd. Bombazines, Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Marjolaine.

Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.

French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslin.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.

Spitifield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdks'.

Gros de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdks' and Scarfs.

Bkl. and Kid Stocka, and Fancy Cravats.

Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.

Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.

Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.

English and French Silk Hose, and 3 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.

Linen Cambrics and Cambic Hdks'.

Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barge, Brown Cote-ply, &c.

Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Capes, Capes, Pelerines, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-5-6-7-8 and 9-10, Tibbet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected this stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831

TRY.

THE OLDEN PROMISE.—
When we made
promises—or oaths,
—and yet knowing this,
that still I trusted one,
as like truth, that I forgot
what was most full oft before;
some he said he'd come,
come—and then, night after

the moon, and saw them pass away

in the moon, and leave the clear blue

sky, and scene, and beautiful,

all our promises were broken o'er

again. Man forgets, in busy hours,

the idle moments he has said,

how often a woman's happiness

is in his lightest words. It is not things

of importance which affect the heart

so deeply. Kisses often weave the net

of misery, or of "bliss of human life;"

there are many a deep and hidden grief that

comes

from sources which admit of no complaint—

things of which we cannot, dare not,

speak;

and they seem but trifles, till the chain,

that other link, is fastened on each thought,

and wound around the heart. They do their

work

silence and silence—but their power

is more fatal than the open shafts

of sorrow and misfortune; but they prey

upon the heart and spirits, till the bloom

of hope is changed to fever's hectic flush;

They break the charms of youth's first, brightest

dreams,

And thus wear out the pleasures of the world,

And sap, a length, the very springs of life,

But this is Woman's fate. It is not thus

With proud, aspiring Man. His mind is filled

With high and lofty thoughts—and love and

hope.

And all the warmest feelings of his heart,

Are sacrificed at cold Ambition's shrine;

He feels that the whole world was made for him,

Not broken promises, nor hope's destroyed,

Are ever allowed a place on memory's page,

'Tis only woman, in her loneliness,

And in the silent, melancholy hours,

Who treasures in her heart the idle word

That has no meaning: and who lives on hope

Till it has stolen the color from her cheeks,

The brightness from her eyes, who trusts her

peace

On the vast ocean of uncertainty;

And, if it's wrecked, she learns her lot to bear,

Or she may learn to die, but not forget,

It is for her to broider her secret thoughts,

To brood o'er broken promises, and sigh

O'er disappointed hopes, 'till she believes

There's less of wickedness in the wide world,

Than in her single heart.

Variety.

The Peck measure occupies considerable space in the public eye for one so small.

Peck pecked at lawless in a very lawless manner; and now Lawless is Pecking at Peck by lawful means.

A lawyer who was lawless might naturally enough expect to be pecked at.

Peck, though clear and sharp as quartz, has got, by his lawless conduct, into a peck of troubles.

Peck, it is said, dealt out unjust measure to Lawless,—struck him from the roll,—seated him up in prison,—and threw him out of court; from the aspect of affairs, the matter will be reduced to a point pretty soon: and we should not be surprised if Peck should be struck from the capacity of a Judge.

Prince Talleyrand.—The Prince is well known to be one of the wittiest men of his day;—and wit upon one's self is the best defence against the satire of others. A newspaper correspondent, giving an account of the Prince's landing at Dover, expressed his surprise at seeing in Talleyrand, whom he had expected to look nothing but the cuing diplomatist, “the countenance of an open, candid, and honest character.” This was shewn to Talleyrand, who coolly remarked, “It must have been, I suppose, in consequence of the dreadful sea-sickness, I experienced in coming over.”

Prince Talleyrand.—The English jokes which are gathered upon this distinguished wit, are as little his own as many of French ones for which he has to answer. He does not, or did not a month ago, understand a word of the English language; but he has regularly set to learn it from its very rudiments, for which purpose he takes regular lessons two hours every day.

A pumpkin weighing 126 pounds has been raised this season, by Mr. Benjamin Bell, of Greenville, Pitt County.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th Inst. The next Session will commence on Thursday, the 20th January, 1831.

This institution has now been in successful operation five years, and continues notwithstanding the pecuniary straitsness of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage—The course of studies, though liberal, is yet arranged so as to give an ample precedency to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School, and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance:

4th Class \$10 50 3d & 3d Classes 13 00 Per Session.

1st Class 15 50 3d

Music 8 24 Drawing & Painting 10 Per Session.

Needle work from 1 to 3.

Board in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.

W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

Dec. 5th, 1830.

THE Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Miner's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Semi-

nary.

4/7

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

R EPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, at a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

F. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

October 16th, 1830.

The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly letter for bid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

JANÉ SHORT, Administratrix.

Jan. 21st, 1831.

Estate of John Short, dec'd.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of the late John Short, deceased, of Rowan county, at the May term, 1828, of the County Court of Rowan. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

3/57 JNO. GILES, c. e.

JANÉ SHORT, Administratrix.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN,

SAML. HARGRAVE, Esq.

August 15th, 1830.

3/57

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY

November Sessions, 1830.

JEFFERSON ROBERSON and others vs. John Rutledge and wife: Petition for sale of negroes for distribution. On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6/57 JNO. GILES, c. e.

6/57 JOHN MUSHAT, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. e.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS vs. William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Stokes at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and cost. 6/57 JNO. GILES, c. e.

6/57 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD vs. James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 3d Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m/63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

3m/63

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

JOHN BROWN vs. John Brown: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 3d Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m/63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

3m/63

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Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

3m/63

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

JOHN BROWN vs. John Brown: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germanton, on the 3d Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m/63

Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

3m/63

State of North-Carolina,